

duration the present cold wave is the longest known to the local Weather Bureau. In making a comparison between these two records, however, it should be borne in mind that all observations show that the February weather to be colder than that for January, so that the cold spell just terminating is entitled to be considered as phenomenal.

FIFTY PASSENGERS HURT

Big Four Train Is Wrecked Near Carey, Ohio.

Toledo, O., January 14.—Fifty passengers on Big Four train No. 1 from Detroit to Cincinnati, are reported to have been hurt in a wreck which occurred early this afternoon four miles south of Carey, O. Two of the day coaches left the track on account of spreading rails. These two cars went into a ditch alongside the track.

Physicians from Carey were hurried to the scene of the wreck and many of the injured were taken to a hospital in Kenton. Several of those hurt, but not seriously, were cared for by the residents of Carey.

The train left Detroit at 7 A. M., and was running about an hour late when it left this city for Cincinnati. It was due at Carey at 11:45. It did not reach there until about 1 o'clock, and was running about forty miles an hour when the wreck occurred.

The engine and baggage car passed over safely, but the two last cars were hurled into the ditch when the rails spread. The engine then was derailed and the baggage car was thrown sideways across the track. It is understood that none of the passengers was hurt fatally.

ASHLAND NEWS NOTES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Ashland, Va., January 14.—Mrs. E. A. Gray and William Gray will leave for Texas for a visit to relatives in Texas.

Mrs. Lulu Driver and Janie Gaines were recent guests of Mrs. E. W. Newman.

Mrs. Helen Tetter, of Petersburg, is visiting Mrs. Emma Lee Priddy. Rev. Mrs. J. M. Bruce and Misses Mary and Katherine Bruce leave tomorrow night for New York, and on Wednesday they sail for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Mr. Bruce is connected with the Geanberry College, of that place.

One of the most brilliant affairs of the season was the dance given Friday night at the Chesterfield Golf Club at the Ashland Hotel. The affair was given by the Chesterfield Golf Club and fraternities. Among those dancing were Misses Ann Macdonald, Miss May Baldwin, Miss Annie Macdonald, Misses Neil Lewis, Margaret Tucker, Emma Lee Priddy, Augusta Nixon, Sara Cardwell, Clara Hopkins, of Ashland, Misses Ruby Stoltz, Jane Gaines, Lulu Driver, Jean McGraw, Louise Allen, of Richmond; R. B. Davis, of Petersburg; Howard W. Smith, of Hatcher, Wm. Keith Carlin, Willie Cardwell, George Rice, Jones, George Young, Lutch Wright, Frank Cox, of Frank Bane, Walter Snyder, Campbell Tucker, R. B. Pope, Blunt, Ward, Thomas, Keenan and others.

LAW ON PARDONS WILL GUIDE FOSS

Boston, January 14.—The discussion aroused by the petition for commutation of the sentence of Silas N. Phelps, the Munroe bridge outlaw, and probable similar action in the case of Rev. C. V. T. Richeson, led Dudley M. Holtman, secretary to the Governor, to issue this statement:

"The only duty of the Executive is to receive petitions for pardon, and, if these appear to raise any reasonable doubt of guilt, or to show that the ends of justice have not been fully met, to transmit them for the consideration of the council. An affirmative vote of this body, of which the Governor is not a member, is the only condition on which any pardon can be granted.

"The Governor personally does not believe in capital punishment; nevertheless the death sentence is imposed by the courts of this Commonwealth. It is not a matter for the Governor to tamper with. Such being the case Governor Foss has never sought to go beyond the clearly defined duty of his office, and he directs me to state that under no conditions whatever will he either seek to exceed the power vested in him or to make the responsibility fixed upon him by the Constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth."

In conclusion, the statement says that, in order to ascertain more clearly what these responsibilities are, the Governor recently asked the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to set forth the exact meaning of the Constitution relating to the advice of the Council in relation to pardons. The communication from the Supreme Court says that commutation and reprieve of sentence are included within the meaning of the word "pardon," as used in the Constitution, and that a commutation of sentence, like a pardon, is an act of the Governor which becomes effective only when concurred in by the Council.

A Third Fiancée of Richeson?
Boston, January 14.—The day after Avis Linnell met her death by poison given her by Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, the clergyman who was then a guest at the Brookline home of his fiancée, Miss Violet Edmonds, wrote a letter to another fiancée, according to information given out by the police to-day. This letter was written to Miss Patsy Felix of Salt Lake City, who had loaned Richeson money when he was a poor theological student and in it he wrote that soon, in that very month, he would be on his way west, where he would seek a church that he "might preach to thousands instead of to a hundred."

When the letter was written Avis Linnell, to whom the minister had been engaged, was dead, his marriage to Miss Edmonds was set for the end of the month, and in Salt Lake City the young woman was considered him in his hour of need considered herself also his fiancée, according to the police. Miss Felix, it is said, became engaged to Richeson in 1903, and the engagement was never broken.

DON'T MISS The Berry Sale TO-DAY

NATION SHIVERS IN GRASP OF COLD WAVE

Its Intensity, However, Is Dissipated, and Season of Milder Weather Is Looked For—Records Broken in Many Sections.

Relief Is Promised From Intense Cold

Washington, January 14.—Relief from the intense cold which has prevailed in all sections of the country during the past few days is promised during the coming week.

"The general pressure distribution as shown by the weather map of the Northern Hemisphere during the last several days," says a bulletin issued to-night by the Weather Bureau, "is such as to indicate a general reaction to normal temperature conditions over the eastern half of the country by the middle of the week and to temperature above the seasonal average in Western districts throughout the week."

"The week will be one of generally fair weather over the Rocky Mountains, except that a short period of rains in Southern and snows in Northern States will attend a disturbance which will appear in the Northern States, across the Middle West Wednesday or Thursday and the Eastern States about Friday. Precipitation will be above the normal in the North Pacific States."

Feels Sting of Frigid Wave.
Washington, January 14.—The national capital shivered to-day in the grasp of the cold wave which drove the mercury at the Weather Bureau to 13 degrees below zero, within two degrees of the record on February 11, 1909, when it reached 15 degrees below.

The city for days had felt the sting of the frigid wave that has swept the entire Atlantic seaboard, but the lowest temperature was not reported until 6 o'clock this morning.

The intensity of the cold, however, now has been dissipated. The thermometer registered 17 above at 8 o'clock, and Washington, in common with the rest of the country, will share a season of milder weather.

Northfield, Vt., with a registration of 26 below zero, was officially the coldest place in the country to-day. Temperatures nearly as low were recorded in many inland New England points. The North Atlantic States suffered less, the minimum at Boston being 2 below.

At New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the minimum was 10 below, and at the Mississippi Valley suffered less, the minimum at Chicago being 12 below.

Below Zero at Staunton.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Staunton, Va., January 14.—It has been many years since this section has had so cold a spell of weather. Yesterday morning the thermometer went to 2 degrees below zero, and this morning it was 6 below. No extreme suffering, however, but the temperature in the case of the three men who had been drinking and were found yesterday, one dead and two unconscious from cold.

Severest of Cold Spell.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Harrisonburg, Va., January 14.—Last night the severest of the cold spell prevailing for several days in this section of the country was experienced here last night. After sundown the thermometer sank gradually from 15 degrees, until midnight it reached zero. It remained there until early this morning, when it gradually rose again, and it has been about 15 degrees below freezing point all day. Last night's drop caused a large number of pipes to freeze and burst.

Lowest on Record.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Harrisonburg, Va., January 14.—The government thermometer at 1 o'clock this morning stood at 23 degrees below zero, the lowest on record in this part of the valley. Half a dozen ranges extended in the community and several persons had narrow escapes. A range at the home of Rev. J. J. Jackson, the Episcopal rector, was shattered. Walter Dene's kitchen apparatus was blown through a window. Several homes are flooded with water from frozen blow-ups.

21 Degrees Below Zero.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Goshen, Va., January 14.—The cold-

SURGEON MAKES BLIND MAN TO SEE

He Successfully Grafts New Cornea on Patient's Eye.
FIRST CURE IS ANNOUNCED
Believed That Grafting of Limbs Soon Will Be Common.

Paris, January 14.—Blindness caused by the frequent and hitherto incurable disease of cornea, which renders that part of the eye opaque, can now be cured. The announcement of the first cure performed on a human being by grafting on the diseased part of the eye part of a healthy cornea, belonging to another man's eye, was made last week by Dr. Magliot at the Academy of science, where it aroused great interest.

For a long time Dr. Magliot has been experimenting on animals, but he never achieved a complete success. About seven months ago the doctor tried an experiment with a human cornea taken from an eye, which though diseased, was absolutely sound surface intact to enable him to transplant it. It was able to preserve the cornea without its losing vitality, and then transferred part of it to the eye of a young man who had lost his sight through his eye having been diseased since childhood.

The grafted cornea worked and after a few days, Dr. Magliot was able to state, the new part of the cornea was quite clear, and, as it were, opened a little window in the darkness of the patient's eye. The young man, who was formerly completely blind, was able to walk alone and generally had his way about without aid after four weeks.

Experiments in human grafting are at present being carried out in Paris most earnestly with a view to ascertaining the progress.

"I am very glad to say," said one of the foremost surgeons of Paris, "that the time is not far off when we shall be able to graft a finger, an arm, or any other human limb successfully and without danger. That such operations have been already being proved in the case of animals, the fact that the Rockefeller Institute, and here by those of several of my colleagues and myself, but as far as experiments on a human being are concerned, we have not yet achieved what I call success."

"To my mind it is absolutely useless to graft a limb which is new, because it cannot readily fuse. We should have achieved this already, had we had at our disposal as many human limbs as we have animal ones."

"But the law is very strict here, and no one can touch a corpse under any circumstances. We are therefore obliged to wait the few and far between chances, when, after amputating a patient's limb, he consents to let his surgeon take the corpse of a man who died some weeks ago, and I grafted it on a violinist, who had lost the second finger of his left hand, and was therefore unable to play. For a few days it went successfully, but then the second and third phalanges dried up and I had to amputate it again. In spite of the fact that grafting had been partly successful, it was, as far as the whole."

"I am so convinced of the ultimate success of this new branch of surgery," concluded the doctor, "that I keep in close touch with those of my patients who have been amputated and who are anxious to have a new limb grafted. They telephone me twice a day in order that they may be ready for an operation in case I succeed in procuring a fresh limb capable of replacing the one they have lost."

SECRETS OF NAVY BARED TO BRITISH

Washington, D. C., January 14.—Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, demanded yesterday that the Navy Department tell whether it has been employing foreign accountants in capacities where they have had access to the confidential or secret processes of manufacture in Navy yards. He introduced a privileged resolution calling on Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy for full information.

The New York Democrat made public a complaint of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, which says in part: "Private and confidential accounts of the Navy are being furnished to British subjects and accountants. How easy it would be for secret service agents of Great Britain to be employed on the staff of these chartered accountants in their navy yards."

It is further said that British firms of accountants have transferred to the United States a majority of their minor assistants to this country, supplanting American accountants.

Secretary Meyer has replied in a letter to a member of the House that these accountants "did not have access to records, processes or trade secrets of machinery that could be considered in any way of a confidential nature."

Perley Morris, president of the New York accountants, has written to Mr. Harrison that the facts, Mr. Morris stated, that Mr. Meyer neglected to say that these British accountants have been installing clock systems in American navy yards and that they could not do this without access to secret processes and methods of manufacture.

Mr. Harrison will call up his resolution in a few days and it is expected to pass the House. The Senate will not need to act on it.

GREATEST SAYS BRANDEIS

Steel Trust Is Bitterly Assailed by Attorney at Republican Club.
CLERGYMAN IS CAUSTIC
He Calls Carnegie's Appearance Before Committee Disgraceful Exhibition.

New York, January 14.—Bitterly denouncing the Steel Corporation as one of the greatest evils of the times, Louis D. Brandeis, an attorney from Boston, was roundly applauded yesterday afternoon at a formal luncheon in the Republican Club, in West Forty-third Street. Mr. Brandeis gave vent to his opinion of trusts in general and the Steel Corporation in particular in a debate on the subject, "Trusts and Their Relations to the Business of the Country."

The debate centered around the proposed La Follette bill, looking toward an improved statute to supplant the Sherman law.

"What I propose is to make the Sherman law enforcement easier," said Mr. Brandeis, "and to make the remedy more effective and adequate. The decisions of the courts to date amount to this: 'Don't do it again.' All the millions of dollars which have been taken from the suffering American people all these years and all the injury done to competition have been practically condoned."

"For the proposed La Follette bill, enacted as a law, to be effective it must make the law more certain in application. Then, the enforcement must be easier. And to make the remedy more effective and adequate, Congress must decide what the fundamental economic and social policies shall be, so that the suffering business world, which is in a death, shall know which way to proceed to a healthy condition."

"Mark me, regulation is essential to the preservation of competition and to the best development, just as regulation is necessary to the preservation and best development of liberty. We have learned, that in order to preserve the liberty of the many we must, in some respect, restrict the liberty of the few."

"Unlicensed liberty leads to despotism and oligarchy. We have long curbed the liberty of the few in order to protect those physically weak. But more recently we have extended such prohibitions to the realms of business."

Mr. Brandeis then turned his attention to the Steel Corporation, saying: "In contrast with the corporation, which stands out in contrast to this prosperity the fact that many of its employees are obliged to work twelve hours a day, seven days in the week. These are men of flesh and blood, the same as we are. At the same time, these men are no longer able to live in their capacities."

"What kind of men do you think we would be in the circumstances? And at the same time these men realize that they are slaving to make greater earnings of the wealthiest corporation in this country. Isn't it easily realized that there is unrest there, bordering on violence?"

"Specially employed agents who have gone among these men made the same report. They have all found them on the point of revolution and of violence. What would we think in the same conditions? Isn't it a question that commands attention and investigation?"

Sixty Per Cent. Foreigners.
"Bear in mind that 60 per cent. of the men employed in the steel mills are foreigners, and 40 per cent. of them are unable to speak the English language. When you consider the great talk made about protecting American labor, just what do you think of that condition? It is the story told by the world's greatest trust. Yet this combination, which justifies its combination, asserts that its own employees must not combine for their mutual interest."

Charles F. Mathewson, a corporation attorney, next advocated the repeal of the Sherman law, which he characterized as vicious and foolish. He advocated publicity for corporations, punishment for unfair practices, and the reduction of tariff on trusts' protection. He was higher than necessary to protect American labor. He took issue with Mr. Brandeis on many important points in his speech.

"To begin with," Mr. Brandeis was "wrong," he said, "in his assertion that the inefficiency in the management of the big corporations. The assertion is paradoxical in itself, and would need little criticism. How would they be as big and successful as they are if they were inefficient? The passage of the Sherman law, I believe all sane thinking men will agree, was an awful mistake."

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EXPLOSION CAUSES FATAL INJURIES

Well Known Lynchburg Contractor Sustains Fractured Skull.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Lynchburg, Va., January 14.—A. R. Stevens, one of the best known building contractors of Lynchburg, was seriously injured early to-day by the explosion of a frozen water back in the kitchen range at his residence. He was struck on the right forehead by flying fragments of the stove, and, in addition to sustaining a fractured skull, has certainly lost the sight of his right eye. His chances for recovery are regarded as slim. Four surgeons performed an operation at a hospital, removing a portion of the skull.

Mrs. Jacob Shaner had an arm broken and was painfully burned about her face this morning by the explosion of the water back in her kitchen range. Condition is not regarded as critical.

VAIN FIGHT FOR LIFE

Body of Watchman Found Behind Great Steel Gate.

New York, January 14.—The body of William Campton, the aged watchman who lost his life in the Equitable Life building fire of last Tuesday, was found to-day frozen in a kneeling posture behind a great steel gate leading to the vaults from the vaults of the Mercantile Trust Company. A heavy steel beam from the roof of the vault plied down the man's back. Evidence of his frantic efforts to escape the falling ruins behind him was furnished by a arm as he implored help. The knees, too, protruded through the opening. Ensnared in ice with the feet firmly frozen in a pedestal of icy debris, the entire body resembled a rough hewn statue of marble.

It was the night's work of fifty men to remove the tons of ice-encumbered ruins that hid the gate of the vault from view and the day's work of wrecking experts to cut away the bars of the gate. While the work was going on two of the men saw, they said, far into the ruins of the vault the body of William Campton, another missing watchman. Both bodies were carried into the vaults with William Gihlin, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, who was rescued by firemen cutting away the steel bars of another gate the day of the fire.

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Slayer of A. G. Boyce, Sr., Will Ask Release on Bail.
Fort Worth, Texas, January 14.—J. B. Sneed, who Saturday night shot and killed A. G. Boyce, Sr., at a hotel here, will have a preliminary examination Monday, after which he will ask for release on bail. So far he has refused to discuss the killing of the elder Boyce, was the father of A. G. Boyce, arrested in Canada several weeks ago on a charge of abducting Mrs. Sneed from a sanatorium here on November 8.

Relatives and friends of Boyce declare they will press the prosecution of Sneed vigorously.

OBITUARY

Funeral of Henry Mauder.
The funeral of Henry Mauder, the oldest employee of the City Water Department in point of service, and one of the best known employees in the city service, took place on Saturday. Soon after coming out of the Confederate army in 1865 he was given a position at the old pumping station, where he was made foreman in 1866, a position which he held until 1883, when he was promoted to be foreman of the department. Within the past year he had fallen in health, and was transferred to lighter duties in connection with the storeroom of the Water Department. His death came at 5:10 o'clock Friday morning at the home of H. C. Lynn, 413 West Grace Street, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and the forty-sixth year of his employment in the Richmond Water Department.

The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Clay Street Methodist Church, and the interment made in Hollywood.

Miss Ida Koppke.
Miss Ida Koppke, formerly of this city, died yesterday at Detroit, Mich. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary S. Koppke, who were well known residents of this city for many years.

Her Interment will be at Detroit. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. J. Marx, and several brothers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Richmond, Va., January 14.—George W. Yindling, of East Radford, died at the old homestead on Friday. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1840. He moved to Central Depot, now Radford, when a young man. In 1868 married Miss Sallie F. Cofer, of Pulaski county, who preceded him two years. There are surviving him two sons, John Yindling, of Salem, and William Yindling, of Olney, Ill. One sister, Mrs. Kate Coffman, of York, Pa., and two sons, James and Edwin Yindling, of Winston-Salem, N. C. and one daughter, of Portsmouth, O. Mrs. Yindling's funeral was held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kate Coffman, of York, Pa., on Saturday. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Naff, at Grove Avenue Church, to-day.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Richmond, Va., January 14.—Mrs. James V. Yindling, of Petersburg, died yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital, in Richmond. She was formerly Mrs. Bessie Goodwin, of Petersburg. She is survived by her husband and three small children, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Yindling, and three nieces, and two brothers, of Petersburg. The funeral will be held on Tuesday.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Norfolk, Va., January 14.—Mrs. W. N. Wallace died this morning at her home in Duke Street, at the age of several years. She was forty-one years old, and is survived by her husband and three children. The funeral will be held Tuesday at noon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Staunton, Va., January 14.—George Weston, a general merchant of this city, died at his home, 155-157 years old, in the morning of January 14. He was a native of England, and had a second wife and two sons here, and one son in England by his first wife.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Lynchburg, Va., January 14.—The remains of George Washington Runkle, who died in Washington on Wednesday night, were brought to Lynchburg on Friday, and interred in the old family burial ground at the corner of the city. He was a native of Virginia, and had lived in Lynchburg for several generations. He was eighty-four years of age, and is survived by five children. He was a Confederate soldier, and the time of his death was said to be the nearest living relative of General George Washington.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Winchester, Va., January 14.—Robert N. Brackenridge, who was born eighty-five years ago in Winchester, died this morning at his home here, of the infirmities of age. He was a prominent Methodist churchman. For many years he was a member of the Winchester Friendship Fire Company. Two sons and one daughter survive him.

DEATHS

NOWLAN.—Entered into rest, at 8:30 A. M. Sunday, Mrs. ELIZABETH NOWLAN, widow of Thomas Nowlan and third daughter of the late Captain James V. Nowlan and Elizabeth W. Young, of Petersburg. Funeral from her late residence, 1650 West Grace Street, TUESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

TINSLEY.—Died, Saturday, January 13, 1912, Mrs. MARGARET E. TINSLEY, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. Deceased leaves one brother and sister, Mr. Frank Gallagher and Mrs. C. W. Young. Funeral notice later. Huntingdon, W. Va., papers please copy.

BATES.—Died, at his residence, No. 214 South Jefferson Street, Mr. E. G. BATES, in the forty-third year of his age. Funeral notice later. Huntingdon, W. Va., papers please copy.

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